

to report in sixty days upon the complicated monetary situation, the people would as surely end the trouble in three days by subscribing for a loan of \$500,000,000, as they would furnish a million volunteers to repel invasion.

The final adjournment of this Congress without the provision of a remedy for the existing stress will mean not only the discredit of the democratic party but danger to the country of a much more serious character than members of Congress seem to understand.

The country appeals to Congress. The relief asked is imperatively necessary. The means of affording it are simple and easily within the control of Congress. It is only necessary to give the people a chance to come to the country's rescue from a danger which is as positive and as threatening as war itself could create.

Will Congress act?
Will it act at once?

THE VOICE OF REASON.

The truest friends of the striking railroad men in Brooklyn are those who have given them the best advice—who have appealed to their reason instead of their passion, and have told them the unwelcome truth rather than pleasant lies.

It was good advice which warned them that they had chosen a bad time for their strike. The middle of a hard winter, with thousands of men at it of work. Is not a favorable time in which to throw up a job even in protest against such niggardly policy and oppressive evasions of the law marked the trolley management in Brooklyn.

It was friendly admonition which warned the men against all acts of violence and lawlessness, and bade them "remember Homestead and Chicago." Conceding the fact, true in all great strikes, that much of the disorder and crime is due to the hoodlums and rowdies who flock to the seat of disturbance, the work of unlawful interference has been too systematic and pervasive not to place blame to the strikers. It was wise counsel which urged them to save and aid in preventing such outrages.

When the mob spirit and mob rule made the calling out of the militia inevitable it was good advice which besought the strikers to banish the bayonets by making their presence unnecessary.

To the success of any strike it is essential that the cause be just and reasonable, that the time be opportune and that its methods shall be peaceable and lawful. The first condition, according to the universal public opinion in Brooklyn, was met in this case. The men's grievance was real and just. The last two conditions have not conjoined. It is sensible and friendly advice which suggests that they now abandon a contest that can end only in failure.

UNDERSIZED STATESMEN.

The difficulties in the way of forming a Cabinet in France are many and weighty, but they may be all summed up in the one assertion that France has not a single statesman great enough to control the politics of the Republic. The faculty of reading the opinions and determining the actions in public affairs of a great civilized modern nation, that faculty which is called statesmanship, is rare in any country at any time. It is possessed only by great men. And while France has an abundance of able and patriotic public men it has no great statesman.

Carnot was but a respectable mediocrity. So was Casimir-Perier, and so are Faure and Bourgeois and Ribot and Waldeck-Rousseau and all the other political possibilities and impossibilities now prominent in French public life. The fact that the Republic has had thirty-eight Cabinets in twenty-four years emphasizes the lack of greatness among the leaders.

No reflection is intended on the incapacity of the French people or on their representatives. They are no worse off than their neighbors. Indeed, all the leading nations of the world are just now under the management of undersized statesmen. In England Rosebery is not a Gladstone, nor is Baileuf a Beaconsfield. All the Caprivis and Hohenholens of Germany could not make one Bismarck. Wikerle and Ranffy have yet to prove that they can wield the influence of Deak or Kossuth. Crispien hardly rank in history with Cavour. Nowhere in European diplomacy do we recognize the skill of a Metternich or the genius of a Talleyrand. Even one of the smaller powers of Europe is suffering for the lack of one really great man to show it how to govern itself.

...all against me many things for
...Wall, Gaines, Doyle, Du Maurier,
Veymans and the like of our own.
Until they learn that lesson the
American people will go on reading
English in preference to American
novels, and it will be idle to complain,
as some critics have recently done,
that our publishers "bull" English
books. No publisher could in that
way make such a success as
"Tribly'n" and no publisher is block-
aded enough to care what the author-
ship of a book may be if he sees in
it a capacity to attract readers in
multitudes.

We are reading English novels in
preference to our own simply because
we like them better than we do our
own.

THE LONDON POLICE.

It does not speak well for the in-
telligence of our lawmakers at Albany
that they should be debating the ques-
tion whether four heads are better
than one for a metropolitan police
force. This question seems to have
been settled as long ago as 1829 in
England by one Sir Robert Peel, in
memory of whom the policemen of
the Metropolitan District of London
are still popularly known as "Bob-
bies" and as "Peelers."

The London Metropolitan District
covers an area of nearly seven hun-
dred square miles, with a population
of five and a half millions. The length
of its beats covered is now between eight
and nine thousand miles, and is rapidly
increasing. The force consisted
on Nov. 4, 1894, of 31 superintendents
of divisions, 598 inspectors, 1,831 ser-
eants and 12,738 constables, a total
of 15,168, with one Commissioner at
the head. The duties which are or
should be performed by our four Com-
missioners, which are those relating
to the finances, accounts, property and
their clerical headquarters work, are
under a charge of a Receiver, with a staff
of subordinates.

There are independent govern-
ments in Europe whose armies are
numerically inferior to this London
Metropolitan police force, but it is
essentially a civil and not a military
organization. It is under the control
of the Home Department, which is
one of the civil departments of the
Government, and it is completely non-
political as well as non-military.

Of course we do not expect our
statesmen at Albany to give to Greater
New York in 1895 a system of police
organization as satisfactory as that
which Peel gave to London sixty-six
years ago. But the London example
is one worth bearing in mind. It
should at least suggest to the Legis-
lature the advantages of making use of
the experience of others in dealing
with an eminently practical question.

For the six days ending yesterday
the average circulation of The World
reached the stupendous figure of
148,061 copies per day. This is
the very largest circulation ever
achieved by any newspaper. The fig-
ures are eloquent without comment.

148,061 copies per day!

Judge Gaynor's course in granting
an alternative instead of a premp-
tory writ against the Brooklyn
Heights Railroad Company, giving it
twenty days in which to file its
answer, sustains the view of the case
taken by The World on the hearing.
There are facts as well as law to be
considered. Judge Gaynor grants the
company time in which to present the
evidence of the obvious fact that the
running of its cars has been pre-
vented by interferences which the
law makes a felony, such as cutting
wires, displacing switches or rails,
obstructing the tracks, stoning the
cars and assaulting the men operat-
ing them. Had there been no vio-
lence the law might have been suc-
cessfully invoked to compel the cor-
poration to discharge their duties
to the public, and the people would
have rejoiced at it. The twenty days
stay makes the mandamus practically
inoperative so far as the strike is
concerned.

With the signing of the Urgent
Deficiency Appropriation bill by the
President disappears the last hope of
the antagonists of the income tax, and
this just and equitable method of pro-
viding the revenue needed by the
Government is now beyond the reach
of adverse legislation. For the cor-
olation of those people who object
to paying one-fiftieth part of the
surplus incomes above \$4,000 we may
add that this addition to the revenue
of the Government is the first and the
greatest step in the restoration of
that financial equilibrium on which
incomes so largely depend.

Because Mayor Strong has re-
sponded favorably to Mr. Platt's re-
quest that the two shall take the
same train when they go to Albany
on Monday to dine with Gov. Morton
it does not follow that Mayor Strong
is in any degree open to Platt's in-
fluence. He was courteous to Mr.

American Soprano in Paris: The "Legend of Michel Ney."—Important Anniversaries in France: The Great Banquet Offered to Puvion de Chavannes.

(Special Correspondence of The World.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The American soprano is at this moment quite to the fore in Paris.

On the two days ago Mrs. Saville at the Opera Comique made a successful debut in "Paul and Virginia," last Sunday, at the concert of the Conservatory, Mrs. Kinen, niece of our Ambassador at St. Louis, achieved a real triumph, and she comes Miss Adams, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who sang in the grand opera by making a most successful debut at the Grand Opera in "Romeo and Juliet." She gave the waltz with wonderful brilliancy and won an encore, bringing it in the key in which it was sung. It is well known that the French are lowered to suit the English, but they saw the role at the Opera in Paris a few years ago. Most artists hold to the lowered key, Miss Sibyl Sanderson being an exception.

Paris papers speak of Mr. Kinen's debut very warmly, calling it the triumph of the century. The Academy of Music has offered for some time.

There is a fourth American voice of which much is predicted—that of Mrs. Methot, at present studying with Marshall. Mrs. Methot is already known in America and has made in her work since she came to Paris gives assurance of a brilliant future; if we may judge from her progress, it will be a near future. The French welcome the beautiful voices we have heard. And as a Frenchman never prates of such things, but everybody not French unless deserving it, praise from this critical quarter is valuable when it comes.

They praise our soprano, but they often nub our views and conclusions. Today the Gauls go to the length of two columns to refute the theory lately advanced by some one in America concerning Marshal Ney. The article is in the "American Legend of Michel Ney," The American Legend of Michel Ney. The must needs and end up in the form of a pedagogue on the shores of the New World is held to be ridiculous. The Gauls tell us that one who has only to read the history of the French Empire to see how impossible it could be for a Frenchman to be a Frenchman. On the 12th of December, 1815, conducted to a retired spot and in the presence of only several persons he was shot. Doctors examined him, sisters of charity prayed for him, the conclave of the Observance followed the body as a witness to the will of the Gauls. How dare one go back on French history as this American has done!

France seems to be in a perpetual state of commemoration. A great man alive makes shift as best he can; once dead and buried he fares tolerably well. The hypothesis eventually arrives. In the case of the French, a century is a long time, but not, there is no end of reminiscence and adulation.

It is in the early days of January that Sainte Genevieve takes her turn. At Nanterre, where she was born and where they still show the pastures where she was born, the Gauls go to the little church in Paris close by the Pont Neuf, beautiful St. Etienne du Mont, where she is buried, brilliant ceremonies take place. Crowds of the faithful are at this moment making the pilgrimage to the tomb of this gentle patron saint of Paris. Outside the church the misdeeds of piety go on in booths. That she was born nearly fifteen centuries ago makes greater the interest in the cult.

Jeanne d'Arc, too, is warmly remembered on her anniversaries, and the pedestal of her statue in the Rue du Rivoli is covered with wreaths and bouquets, mostly bestowed by royalists.

And now comes the centenary of the crusades. Peter the Hermit must not be left out in the cold, although it is doubtless often happened to him in his day, as with most hermits. But that was just eight centuries ago, and come the crusades, the Gauls will not. Clearly had when he finally lifted up his voice, he can afford to let bygones be bygones.

"It is the will of God," he shouted, and all France rose as one man to join the crusade to rescue the Holy City. The Gauls, too, will not let the Gauls the signal of rendezvous and battle in all the future exploits of the crusaders. Therefore it is that great preparations are being made to celebrate the event, and Peter the Hermit will shortly be the man most in the air.

Another commemoration in these early days of the month: Yesterday morning the anniversary of the death of Napoleon III. was celebrated at Saint Augustin by a solemn mass, at which over six hundred persons were present. The Emperor's death was the Emperor's death. The music was beautiful. During the ceremony the Beethoven Funeral March was played. One recalls that the same march was chosen on the occasion of the burial of the Emperor. The march, "Au le vent," became the march to the Emperor at a moment when he expected great things from him.

But to see man honored his country during his lifetime is a spectacle as agreeable as it is rare. The Paris is about to honor in a special manner Puvion de Chavannes is only a fitting revanche, for the artist has only many years been an honor to Paris and France.

Doubtless his early years of experience of scorn and ridicule of his work touched the soul of Puvion de Chavannes, his own noble way. We find the result on the walls of the Pantheon of the Sorbonne, of the Hotel de Ville, and—proving true the old Latin saying "They change the climate, but not the soul, who come to Paris to see the soul of the Gauls. Puvion de Chavannes Boston on the walls of her beautiful public library.

And now it comes to pass that the master has arrived at his threescore and ten years, and Paris seizes the opportunity to honor him. The names of the figures for are not the names which figure in the list of the committing

near President Puvie de Chavannes." On the 18th of January, at the Hotel Continental, they are to gather around him "to salute the great artist who is one of the glories of France."

The President of the committee is M. Rodin, the artist, and what name the other name could so well fill the place? Rodin—himself so prized by France that the Government not only gives him his large studio on the Rue de l'Université, but also his models and workmen. The great work in hand, upon which he demands great reverence and which demands still many more, is an order from the Government. It is an immense portal, with gates, upon which is represented the Divine Comedy of Dante. At the top the Paradise, then the Purgatory, finally the Inferno, the figures being sculptured in great relief. What a work of art! It is the great piece of sculpture of the century.

At the banquet Rodin, as President, will speak for the artists; Jules Simon is the name of the literateur, and Camille Mendes for the poets.

There will be a command of the Emperor, and that is overcoming everything. Altogether the Puvie de Chavannes banquet bids fair to be one of the important events of the year.

A. M. M.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

T. C. Platt has changed his pastor and not his habits.

Mexico seems to be feeling the effects of her rarefied air again.

If Li Hung Chang is any further humiliated he won't have even a suspension of his rank.

Chicago has undergone a heavy fall of snow. Following Dr. Parkhurst's cold protest this is very severe on the Windy Coast.

The only Representative in the Delaware Legislature who has stuck to E. W. Tunnell for Senator through thick and thin bears the name Mustard.

When Hetty Green gets to talking about her real or fancied wrongs she pours a command of language that would make Marshal Carl Browne turn pale with jealousy.

Ex-President Harrison is confining himself closely to his law practice, and is at present pleading a case before a court in Richmond, Ind. But he puts his ear to the emergency telephone now and then.

There has been some discussion among Brooklynites, especially among those of the gentler sex, as to who is the handsomest officer among the troops called out by the riot. Col. Appleton seems to be the choice of the majority.

Max Lebandy, the spendthrift, the "little sugarman" of the Paris boulevards, has a rival in extravagance in the person of the great iron founder of Grenelle, who is cutting a wide swath with the paternal millions. His crowning achievement was a supper to some clubmen and actresses, at which each of the fair guests was presented with a costly bouquet. The bill would Mr. Noble had giving the bill, and Pougy, received was held together by a bracket valued at \$30,000.

In an interview with Mr. John W. Noble, who was Secretary of the Interior under an Administration presided over by a Bible-class teacher, appeared the following: "The Bible, and the story of the sainted woman in the Bible who went to the well, and, drawing water in a sieve, carried it up the hill without spilling a drop." It is indeed a great thing to be thus familiar with the Bible. But would Mr. Noble mind giving the public the reference to the book and chapter where this interesting anecdote is narrated?

According to the morning's cablegrams, the Sultan fears that if he does not put down the Armenians at once in Macedonia, Thrace, Bulgaria and the Caucasus, he will lose out of his dominions any give him a great deal of trouble in the spring. He has in European Turkey a large population which is Greek in religion as well as in language and descent, and its sympathies are strongly with the Armenians. But would Mr. Noble have the natural desire to make Constantinople once more a Hellenic city, and it is in the power of the present Sultan to do a great deal to make the realization of the desire possible.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The sale in Germany of the Emperor William's "Song to Aegir" has produced \$6,000 marks, which are to be handed to the Church Fund.

The reception of Zola at Venice, his father's natal city, was happy and the Italian government honored him with a present of a beautiful blue and gold vase.

A prophet with honor in his own country is Rider Haggard, who as Chairman of the Ditchingham Council, Norfolk, will preside over the deliberations of the District Council.

The St. Louis Breweries (Limited), an English corporation owning breweries in St. Louis, Mo., last year earned profit of \$130,457. The Bartholomew Brewing Company of Rochester (Limited) earned \$88,366.

At the last monthly sitting of the magistrates at Holbeach, England, there were no cases to be tried, and the Chairman was provided with a pair of white gloves in recognition of the event. It was the first occurrence of such an event in fifty years, if indeed it had ever happened before at Holbeach.

The announcement made by the Khedive of Egypt to Nubar Pasha that slave of his harem is about to become mother and son, with a child, if a boy, to be heir to the Khedivate, has caused great discussion, yet this course is strictly in accordance with Mahomet law and has many precedents, one being that of the Khedive's father, Tewfik Pasha.

In Germany the law does not recognize the right of a married woman to "perjure" herself like a gentleman. Herr Leuss, of the Reichstag, has been sentenced at the Hanover Criminal Court to three years' penal servitude and five years' deprivation of civil rights for committing perjury in a divorce case.

Sympathy.

(From the Washington Star.)

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